

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. VI.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1825.

[NO. 263.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By PHILIP WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: Three Dollars a year, payable in advance.
No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrears are paid.
Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.
All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

Glass Ware.

TO Druggists, China Merchants, Country Storekeepers, and Dealers in Glass-ware.
27,000 gross Apothecaries' Vials; 15,000 do. Patent Medicine do.; 1000 do. Cologne water bottles; 1200 do. Mustard and Cayenne bottles; 7000 dozen Quart bottles; 3000 do. half gallon do.; 3000 do. Washington and Eagle pint flasks; 5000 do. La Fayette and Eagle do. do.; 3000 do. Dwyer and Franklin do. do.; 2000 do. Ship Franklin and Agric. do. do.; 5000 do. assorted Eagle, &c. do.; 1000 do. common ribbed do.; 4000 do. Eagle, Cornucopia, &c. half pints; 4500 do. Jars, assorted, all sizes; 5000 do. druggists' and confectioners' show bottles; 5000 do. druggists' packing bottles, assorted sizes; 2000 do. acid bottles, gro. stoppers; 2000 do. tincture bottles, assorted sizes; 5000 do. Mineral water bottles; 6000 do. snuff bottles; 5000 do. demijohns, different sizes.
With a variety of other Glass Ware—all of which is manufactured at the Philadelphia and Kensington Glass Factories, and in quality and workmanship is considered equal, and in many of the articles, superior to English manufacture.

For sale by T. W. DYOIT,
Corner of Second and Race-sts. Philadelphia.
3 or 4 first-rate trial blowers, will meet with constant employment and good wages, by applying as above.
Editors throughout the United States who advertise for T. W. Dwyer by the year, will please insert the above till forbid.
March 1, 1825. 59f

A LOTTERY

FOR the benefit and encouragement of MECHANISM, in the Western part of North Carolina.

Scheme.

1586 TICKETS, AT \$2 EACH.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE!

1 Prize of 500 dollars (a Phaeton and Cotton Saw Gin) is \$500
1 do. \$300 (Family Coach) is 300
1 do. \$250 (Gig) is 250
1 do. \$150 (do.) is 150
1 do. \$100 (do.) is 100
2 do. \$100 (Side Board and Cotton Saw Gin) is 200
2 do. \$80 (Gig and Sociable) is 160
2 do. \$20 (Bedsteads) is 40
3 do. \$14 (a set of Tables) is 42
2 do. \$12 (Windsor Chairs) is 24
3 do. \$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke) is 30
1 do. \$8 (Bellows top Cradle) is 8
10 do. \$6 (6 Ploughs, 3 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans) is 60
10 do. \$5 (Hats) is 50
1 do. \$4 (Candlestand) is 4
1 do. \$3 (do.) is 3
20 do. \$3 (do.) is 60
300 do. \$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes) is 600
431 do. \$1 Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. is 431

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, including the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners. 41

Cotton Ginning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the merchants of the town of Salisbury, and the citizen farmers of his neighborhood, that he has just finished a large building, 32 by 52, for Ginning of Cotton, to run by water; and that he is also well fitted for packing cotton, in the neatest manner, for market. He assures his friends, who may favor him with their cotton, that he will have their cotton packed and put up in the neatest manner, and in the shortest time possible, and on the lowest terms at which it is done by others. He also assures those who send cotton to his gin, that it will be kept separate from others, so that they will be sure to get the same cotton they send. He has located and built this establishment, at his Mill Plantation, two miles from Salisbury. JA: FISHER.
October 18, 1824. 28

An Apprentice

TO the Coach-Making business is wanted by the subscriber. A young man from 14 to 15 years of age, of an accommodating disposition, steady habits, and an ingenious mind, will find a good place, where he will meet with good treatment, and have a chance to learn a good mechanical business, by applying in Salisbury, to
SAMP'L LANDER.
Coach and Gig Maker.

May 9, 1825. 37

Wanted to Hire,

A NEGRO woman, as a house servant, for whom a liberal price will be given. For further information, apply at this office.
May 9, 1825. 37

National Politics.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

To the people of the Congressional District, composed of the counties of Fayette, Woodford and Clarke, in Kentucky.

The relations of your representative, and of your neighbor, in which I have so long stood, and in which I have experienced so many strong proofs of your confidence, attachment and friendship, having just been, the one terminated, and the other suspended, I avail myself of the occasion, on taking, I hope, a temporary leave of you, to express my unfeigned gratitude for all your favors, and to assure you that I shall cherish a fond and unceasing recollection of them. The extraordinary circumstances in which, during the late session of Congress, I have been placed, and the unmerited animadversions which I have brought upon myself, for an honest and faithful discharge of my public duty, form an additional motive for this appeal to your candor and justice. If, in the office which I have just left, I have abused your confidence and betrayed your interests, I cannot deserve your support in that, on the duties of which I have now entered. On the contrary, should it appear that I have been assailed without just cause, and that misguided zeal and interested passions have singled me out as a victim, I cannot doubt that I shall continue to find in the enlightened tribunal of the public, that cheering countenance and impartial judgment, without which a public servant cannot, possibly, discharge, with advantage, the trust confided to him.

It is known to you, that my name had been presented, by the respectable states of Ohio, Kentucky, Louisiana and Missouri, for the office of President, to the consideration of the American public, and that it had attracted some attention in other quarters of the union. When, early in November last, I took my departure from the district, to repair to this city, the issue of the Presidential election, before the people, was unknown. Events, however, had then, so far transpired, as to render it highly probable, that there would be no election by the people, and that I should be excluded from the House of Representatives. It became, therefore, my duty, to consider and to make up an opinion on the respective pretensions of the three gentlemen that might be returned, and at that early period, I stated to Dr. Drake, one of the professors in the medical school of Transylvania University, and to John J. Crittenden, Esq. of Frankfort, my determination, to support Mr. Adams in preference to Gen. Jackson. I wrote to Charles Hammond, Esq. of Cincinnati, about the same time, and mentioned certain objections to the election of Mr. Crawford, (among which, was that of his continued ill health,) that appeared to me almost insuperable. During my journey hither, and up to near Christmas, it remained uncertain whether Mr. Crawford, or I, would be returned to the House of Representatives. Up to near Christmas, all our information made it highly probable, that the vote of Louisiana would be given to me, and that I should consequently be returned, to the exclusion of Mr. Crawford. And, whilst that probability was strong, I communicated to Mr. Senator Johnston, from Louisiana, my resolution not to allow my name, in consequence of the small number of votes, by which it would be carried into the house, if I were returned, to constitute an obstacle, for one moment, to an election in the House of Representatives.

During the month of December, and the greater part of January, strong professions of high consideration, and of unbounded admiration of me, were made to my friends, in the greatest profusion, by some of the active friends of all the returned candidates. Every body professed to regret, after I had been excluded from the house, that I had not been returned to it. I seemed to be the favorite of every body. Describing my situation to a distant friend, I said to him: "I am enjoying, whilst alive, the posthumous honors which are usually awarded to the

venerated dead." A person not acquainted with human nature, would have been surprised, in listening to these praises, that the object of them had not been elected by general acclamation. None made more or warmer manifestations of these sentiments of esteem and admiration, than some of the friends of Gen. Jackson. None were so reserved as those of Mr. Adams; under an opinion, (as I have learnt since the election,) which they early imbibed, that the western vote would be only influenced by its own sense of public duty; and that if its judgment pointed to any other than Mr. Adams, nothing which they could do, would secure it to him. These professions and manifestations, were taken by me, for what they were worth. I knew that the subterfuges would quickly disappear, after my opinion should be ascertained, and that they would be succeeded by a storm; although I did not foresee exactly, how it would burst upon my poor head. I found myself, transformed from a candidate before the people, into an elector for the people. I deliberately examined the duties incident to this new attitude, and weighed all the facts before me, upon which my judgment was to be formed or reviewed. If the eagerness of any of the heated partisans of the respective candidates, suggested a tardiness in the declaration of my intention, I believe that the new relation, in which I was placed to the subject, imposed on me an obligation to pay some respect to delicacy and decorum.

Meanwhile, that very reserve supplied aliment to newspaper criticism. The critics could not comprehend how a man, standing as I had stood, towards the other gentlemen, should be restrained, by a sense of propriety, from instantly fighting under the banners of one of them, against the others. Letters were issued from the manufactory, at Washington, to come back, after performing long journeys, for Washington consumption. These letters imputed to "Mr. Clay and his friends, a mysterious air, a portentous silence," &c. From dark and distant hints, the progress was easy to open and bitter denunciation. Anonymous letters, full of menace and abuse, were almost daily poured in upon me. Personal threats were communicated to me, through friendly organs, and I was kindly apprised of all the glories of village effigies which awaited me.

A systematic attack was simultaneously commenced upon me from Boston to Charleston, with an object, present and future, which it was impossible to mistake. No man, but myself, could know the nature, extent and variety of means which were employed to awe and influence me. I bore them, I trust, as your representative ought to have borne them, and as became me. Then followed the letter, afterwards adopted as his own, by Mr. Kremer, to the Columbian Observer. With its character and contents you are well acquainted. When I saw that letter, alleged to be written by a member of the very house over which I was presiding, who was so far designated, as to be described as belonging to a particular delegation, by name; a member with whom I might be daily exchanging, at least, on my part, friendly salutations, and who was, possibly, receiving from me, constantly, acts of courtesy and kindness, I felt that I could no longer remain silent. A crisis appeared to me, to have arisen in my public life. I issued my card. I ought not to have put in it the last paragraph, because, although it does not necessarily imply the resort to a personal combat, it admits of that construction; nor will I conceal that such a possible issue was within my contemplation. I owe it to the community to say, that whatever, heretofore, I may have done, or, by inevitable circumstances, might be forced to do, no man in it holds in deeper abhorrence than I do, that pernicious practice. Condemned, as it must be, by the judgment and philosophy, to say nothing of the religion, of every thinking man, it is an affair of feeling, about which we cannot, although we should, reason. Its true corrective, will be found, when

all shall unite, as all ought to unite, in its unqualified proscription.

A few days after the publication of my card, "another card," under Mr. Kremer's name, was published in the Intelligencer. The night before, as I was voluntarily informed, Mr. Eaton, a senator from Tennessee, and the biographer of Gen. Jackson, (who boarded in the end of this city, opposite to that in which Mr. Kremer took up his abode, a distance of about two miles and a half,) was closeted for some time with him. Mr. Kremer is entitled to great credit, for having overcome all the disadvantages, incident to his early life and want of education, and forced his way to the honorable station of a member of the House of Representatives. Ardent in his attachment to the cause which he had espoused, Gen. Jackson is his idol, and of his blind zeal, others have availed themselves, and have made him their dupe and their instrument. I do not pretend to know the object of Mr. Eaton's visit to him. I state the fact, as it was communicated to me, and leave you to judge. Mr. Kremer's card is composed with some care and no little art, and he is made to avow it, though somewhat equivocally, that he is the author of the letter to the Columbian Observer. To Mr. Crowninshield, a member from Massachusetts, formerly Secretary of the Navy, he declared that he was not the author of that letter. In his card, he draws a clear line of separation between my friends and me, acquitting them, and undertaking to make good his charges, in that letter, only so far as I was concerned. The purpose of this discrimination is obvious. At that time, the election was undecided, and it was therefore as important to abstain from imputations against my friends, as it was politic to fix them upon me. If they could be made to believe that I had been perfidious, in the transport of their indignation they might have been carried to the support of Gen. Jackson. I received the National Intelligencer, containing Mr. Kremer's card, at breakfast, (the usual time of its distribution,) on the morning of its publication. As soon as I read the card, I took my resolution. The terms of it clearly implied, that it had not entered into his conception, to have a personal affair with me; and I should have justly exposed myself to universal ridicule, if I had sought one with him. I determined to lay the matter before the house, and respectfully to invite an investigation of my conduct. I accordingly made a communication to the house, on the same day, the motives for which I assigned. Mr. Kremer was in his place, prepared and willing to substantiate his charges against me. This was his voluntary declaration, unprompted by his aiders and abettors, who had no opportunity of previous consultation with him on that point. Here was an issue publicly and solemnly joined, in which the accused invoked an inquiry into serious charges against him, and the accuser professed an ability and a willingness to establish them. A debate ensued, on the next day, which occupied the greater part of it, during which, Mr. Kremer declared to Mr. Brent of Louisiana, a friend of mine, and to Mr. Little, of Maryland, a friend of Gen. Jackson, as they have certified, "that he never intended to charge Mr. Clay with corruption or dishonor, in his intended vote for Adams, as President, or that he had transferred, or could transfer, the votes or interests of his friends; that he (Mr. Kremer) was among the last men in the nation to make such a charge against Mr. Clay; and that his letter was never intended to convey the idea given to it." Mr. Digges, a highly respectable inhabitant of this city, has certified to the same declaration of Mr. Kremer.

A message was also conveyed to me, during the discussions, through a member of the House, to ascertain if I would be satisfied with an explanation which was put on paper and shown me, and which it was stated Mr. Kremer was willing, in his place, to make. I replied that the matter was in the possession of the house. I was afterwards told that Mr. Ingham, of Pennsylvania, got hold of that paper, put it in his pocket, and that he advised Mr. Kremer to take no step without the approbation of his friends. Mr. Cook, of Illinois, moved an adjournment of the house, on information which he received of the probability of Mr. K's making a satisfactory atonement, on the next day, for the injury which he had done me, which I have no doubt he would have made, if he had been left to the impulse of his native honesty. The house decided to refer my communication to a committee, and adjourned until the next day to appoint it by ballot. In the mean time, Mr. Kremer had taken, I presume, or rather there had been forced upon him, the advice of his friends. I heard no more of the apology. A committee was appointed, of seven gentlemen, of whom not one was my political friend, but who were among the most eminent members of the body. I received no summons or notification from the committee, from its first organization to its final dissolution, but Mr. Kremer was called upon by it to bring forward his proofs. For one moment, he pleased to stop here, and contemplate his posture, his relation to the house and to me, and the high obligations under which he had voluntarily placed himself. He was a member of one of the most august assemblies upon earth, of which he was bound to defend the purity, or expose the corruption, by every consideration which ought to influence a patriot bosom. A most responsible and highly important constitutional duty was to be performed by that assembly. He had chosen, in an anonymous letter, to bring against its presiding officer, charges, in respect to that duty, of the most flagitious character. These charges comprehended delegations from several highly respectable states. If true, that presiding officer merited, not merely to be dragged from the chair, but to be expelled from the house. He challenges an investigation into his conduct, and Mr. Kremer boldly accepts the challenge, and promises to sustain his accusation. The committee, appointed by the house itself, with the common consent of both parties, calls upon Mr. Kremer to execute his pledge, publicly given in his proper place, and also previously given in the public prints. Here is the theatre of the alleged arrangements; this the vicinage in which the trial ought to take place. Every thing was here fresh in the recollection of the witnesses, if there were any. Here all the proofs were concentrated. Mr. Kremer was stimulated by every motive which could impel to action, by consistency of character; by duty to his constituents—to his country; by that of redeeming his solemn pledge; by his anxious wish for the success of his favorite, whose interests could not fail to be advanced by supporting his atrocious charges. But Mr. Kremer had now the benefit of the advice of his friends. He had no proofs, for the plainest of all reasons, because there was no truth in his charges. They saw, that to attempt to establish them, and to fail, as he must fail, in the attempt, might lead to an exposure of the conspiracy, of what he was the organ. They advised, therefore, that he should make a retreat, and their adroitness suggested that, in an objection to that jurisdiction of the house, which had been admitted, and in the popular topics of the freedom of the press, his duty to his constituents, and the inequality in the condition of the Speaker of the house and a member on the floor, plausible means might be found to deceive the ignorant, and conceal his disgrace. A labored communication was accordingly prepared by them, in Mr. Kremer's name, and transmitted to the committee, founded upon these suggestions. Thus the valiant champion, who had boldly stepped forward, and promised, as a representative of the people, to "cry aloud and spare not," forgot all his gratuitous gallantry and boasted patriotism, and sunk at once into profound silence. [To be continued.]

An idler's like a watch that wants both hands, As useless when it goes as when it stands.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

TIN BARK.

The bark of the chestnut (*fagus castanea*) is said to contain twice as much tan as that of the oak; and gives, with the sulphate of iron, a beautiful colored ink: the color which this tan produces, is less liable to change by the sun and rain, than that produced by sumac.

DIRECTIONS FOR TANNING.

Green Hides.—Take them immediately from the carcasses to the pond, and let them remain 12 hours. Then put them in lime. One peck of black jack ashes to a hide, if large, or half a bushel to three hides.

If the season is warm, in three or four days the hair will come; as soon as it will come, take it off. The 1st, 2d, and 3d day, work them well in the lime; do this by taking them quite out, and replace them; if necessary, add ashes and always water enough to cover them. After they are haired take them to the pond; the 2d and 3d day work each side well till the water or lime appears to be out of the hide of a dryish cast. The 4th day put them in beaten bark, so that no part of a hide lies on another bare; here they are to lie 9 days, and then be replaced in a second bark. Six weeks after, replace them in fresh bark and let them remain in the tan—the longer the better.

FROM THE MILTON GAZETTE.

CULTIVATION OF ONIONS.

An excellent method, superior to every other to cultivate onions, is, to sow the seed the second week in September after a crop of peas, beans, or any other early vegetable have been taken off. A gentleman of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, who has pursued this mode, says, "they attain a good size in the fall and were tended as other onions in the spring, and I had the satisfaction to find them as early, large, and numerous as any produced that season, and generally the largest I had ever raised—since when I have pursued no other mode. The seed must be sown three inches apart in September; they remain in the ground throughout the winter, are cultivated in the spring, and gathered only once, and that for use. Put the seeds in a gut bottle, cork it up and fix in a quill, through which drop the seed, which will enable you to drop them equidistant. The seed should be sown early enough for the onion to get a good hold, to prevent being thrown out by the frost. Sow the 1st of September, or at the furthest the second week in September.

Judge Peters speaks very highly of the above method of cultivating onions. He says, "I sowed the seed in September or the latter part of August. They have uniformly been so far superior in weight, quality and facility of culture, that I wondered at any other mode being persisted in. I think that those sown in the autumn should be gathered a week or fortnight sooner than the others. If they are left on the ground too long, they are apt to split and grow double. Earthing over a few rows makes them more mild and palatable for early use."

COAL.

The Lehigh Company has, this season, already sent down 130,000 bushels of coal, and has about 70,000 bushels on the landing at Mauch Chunk. It now receives daily at that landing about 3000 bushels, and sends daily to its yard in the Northern Liberties about 3260 bushels.

The arrangements of the company are such that it will this year bring down to Philadelphia about 700,000 bushels—300,000 of which are intended for the New-York market.

Of the extent of operations in the Schuylkill coal beds, we cannot speak with certainty; but the *Miner's Journal* stated some six or eight weeks ago, that there were then about 70,000 bushels of coal on the landings. This quantity must, we presume, by this time be considerably augmented, and as we are daily in expectation of hearing of the navigation being completed, sufficient time will be afforded to bring a considerable supply to the city before the cold weather sets in.

Philadelphia paper.

FROM THE RICHMOND COMPILER.

THE PALM OF AGRICULTURE.

Yesterday, a curious contest was decided in this City. Last year, eleven farmers from the counties of Amelia and Powhatan, determined to raise a purse, each contributor to put in \$20; the whole to be taken by the one, who should produce a hoghead of tobacco in market on a certain day, which should sell for more than the tobacco of his competitors. Yesterday was the day for deciding this singular contest. Nine gentlemen appeared upon the turf most of them with one hoghead only—three with two—and one with four hogheads. The tobacco was put up at public auction at Shockoe warehouse—and Mr. Benj. L. Meade, of Powhatan, obtained the premium—his hoghead selling for \$14 75 per the hundred. One of Mr. Charles Eggleston's sold for 14 70—one of Mr. Eggleston's for 14 65—one of Mr. Hodijah Meade's for 13 65, &c. &c. The whole scene

was full of animation, interest and pleasure.

Soon after the contest was terminated, Mr. Austin Wright had 2hdhs. put up, which sold for \$14 65.

Virginia Crops.—The Richmond Whig of Tuesday last, states that the crops of every description, whether of wheat, barley, Indian corn or cotton, in this section of Virginia, between Richmond and the Chesapeake Bay, and the Potomac and North Carolina boundary line, are as flourishing as they were ever known to be in Virginia.

BREED OF CATTLE.

A late report of the Worcester (Massachusetts,) Agricultural Society on Milch Cows and fat Cattle, says, that "nineteen Cows were offered for premiums, and all, except one, of our native breed. They had generally the appearance of extraordinary value, and all gave evidence of intrinsic worth. Their exhibition afforded additional proof, that our own stock of Cows need no other improvement than can be obtained by a careful selection and a judicious attention to the origin and management of their progeny."

FARMER AND PLANTER.

These terms are understood differently in different parts of our country. We have seen in the habit of calling such of our agriculturists as raise corn and tobacco, principally, *Planters*; and such as raise chiefly wheat and other small grain, *Farmers*. But hearing the other day one of our venerable Sages say "he did not wish to see a Farmer in our country," we were led to enquire for what reason? His reply was, "a Farmer is a person who cultivates rented land," referring to Dr. Johnson for the correctness of his definition; "and I do not want men of this description; a Planter cultivates his own soil—these are the most desirable citizens." Believing that this is not the received opinion of the meaning of these terms (though it has Dr. Johnson in its support,) we mention the circumstance. We know, that in England, every man who cultivates the ground for a living, is called a *Farmer*; but it is true, that, with few exceptions, every man of this description cultivates rented land. In this country, but few cultivators of the soil rent their land, still, we believe, that all who are principally engaged in raising wheat and other small grain, are every where called *Farmers*, which term, if Dr. Johnson's definition be correct, is improperly applied to a man who tills his own free hold.

Since the above was in type, on looking into Dr. Johnson's large Dictionary, we find, that after defining the word *Farmer* to mean, "1. One who cultivates hired ground," the Doctor adds, "2. One who cultivates ground, whether his own or another's." The latter definition is omitted in the Octavo Dictionary.

Ruleigh Register.

ORANGE GROVES.

A letter from St. Johns river, East Florida, in speaking of the cultivation of the Orange there, makes the following statement: "It would really appear to exceed the bounds of truth, if the net proceeds from this grove were calculated according to the data above stated: but it is nevertheless the fact, that the yearly income from this grove will, in one year, double the original cost of the plantation: for, calculating the number of oranges at 1,000 per tree, the 450 trees will yield 450,000 oranges, which, at one cent a piece, will give \$4,500 per annum. The present owner is anxious to remove from the country, on account of the existing laws relative to free persons of color. He is part white, part black, part Indian, and free born. His intention is to go to the state of Ohio or Indiana, where he can enjoy the privileges of a free man."

BEES.

The Cottager's Manual, an English work, advises people not to make a great noise with shovels and pokers, warming-pans, &c. when a swarm of bees has just departed from the hive. It has no effect to make the bees settle, but sometimes prevents them settling where they intended. When a swarm flies to a distance, they may be collected into a bag by cutting off the bough, thrusting it into a bag, and tying it close. In this way they may be brought home, and hived as usual. The Manual is of opinion that rubbing the hive with aromatic herbs is useless, and says, if any thing will induce a swarm of bees to remain in the hive, it is a copious sprinkling of human urine, which will be found more gratifying to the bee than all the odors that can be administered.

Capt. Partridge, with five Cadets attached to his military Academy, arrived here in the Norfolk Stages on Sunday night last, and proceeded in the Camden Stages the next morning. Chilly McIntosh, and three other Indian Chiefs came and went in the same Stages, on their return to Georgia.

Fayetteville paper.

Salisbury:

JUNE 21, 1825.

NOTICE.

The Citizens of the forks of the Yadkin are requested to attend at Mockville, on Saturday the 11th day of July next, to select some person from among them, as a candidate to represent them in the next General Assembly, as it is desirable that there should be but one candidate in the Forks, and a course of unanimity pursued. June 1st, 1825. [COMMUNICATED.]

GOLD SPECULATION.

We learn, that within a few weeks past, certain "knowing ones" from Connecticut have visited the Gold Mines in Montgomery county, and have succeeded in obtaining leases of some of the less valuable ones, for the term of ninety-nine years. Since the departure of these leasers, some of the lessors, if not all of them, have discovered that they have been "taken in," and they evince no little dissatisfaction on account of it. It appears that these "knowing ones" represent themselves as the agents of an existing company in Connecticut, with ample funds, associated for the purpose of working the mines in North-Carolina; that they have been at the mines in South America, and possess great skill and art in finding the precious metals; that they intend importing a number of miners from South America and Europe, and to carry on the business with extensive machinery, steam-engines, and other extensive fixments; that, with all these contrivances, they will be enabled to find not less than from 500 to a 1000 pennyweights of gold per day—&c. &c.

By artful representations of this kind, they have succeeded in obtaining leases of some of the mines on terms very favorable to themselves. It is believed, however, that these men have overacted their parts; and that all these contracts, if desired, may be dissolved, on the grounds that unfair and undue means were used to effect them.

It is suspected by some, that the only view these men have in obtaining the leases, is to sell out again; not by a speculation of this kind, to turn their cunning to good account. If this be the fact, it would be well for the lawyers at the north to beware, lest they, in buying gold mines, "pay fear for their whistle."

No tribunal of justice will enforce contracts obtained by collusion, artifice and fraud: at least we feel assured the courts of North-Carolina will not do it.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

"The high wind of Saturday night, blew almost all the water out of the rivers in this part of the country; the consequence of which was, that all the steamboats, and the mails conveyed by them, were embargoed, by being left aground, until the waters were restored on the cessation of the wind which expelled them."

[We, too, had a "high wind" in and near Salisbury, about the time the one afore-mentioned happened at Washington City, as chronicled by the "National Intelligencer," but instead of blowing "almost all the water out of the rivers" in this section of country, it seems to have blown more than a usual quantity into them, as the waters in the Yadkin were more flush than common during so dry a season—and *Deep River*, too, must have been uncommonly "DEEP" or the wind thereabouts very "high," for one or the other has frightened the Raleigh mail out of another trip.]

[P. S. After we had put the above on paper, the mail made its appearance, to the infinite joy of those whose faces had been turned eastward for fifteen days, in anxious anticipation of receiving either news or money through the mail-bag.]

John Linn, Esq. we understand, is a candidate for re-election from this county to the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

Col. John Zachary, Henry P. Poindexter, Richard H. Parks, and Pleasant B. Roberts, Esqrs. are, we are informed, candidates to represent Surry county in the senate of the next General Assembly of this state. Col. Davis Durrett, and Col. Hugh Moore, are candidates for the Commons, from the same county.

Gen. Jno. N. Phifer, Lawson H. Alexander, and George Klutts, Esqrs. are, we understand, candidates to represent Cabarrus county in the next General Assembly of this state.

Gen. Michael McLeary, and William Davidson, Esq. are announced as candidates to represent the county of Mecklenburg in the senate of the next Legislature of this state. Col. Thomas G. Polk, Matthew Bain, and John Ingram, Esqrs. are announced as candidates for the Commons, in the same county.

The Wilmington (Delaware) College, which we stated a few weeks since to have been advertised for sale, has been purchased by a committee of the Masons of Wilmington, and is to be converted into a lodge for that fraternity.

Early Corn.—The Cheraw Intelligencer says full-grown green corn, fit for use, was taken from a garden in that town, on the 31st day of May last!

We learn from the Norfolk Beacon, that a gentleman, who arrived at that place on Friday last, from St. Thomas, states that another gang of pirates had been hung at St. John's (Porto Rico) making in all 36, including the 11 which we previously had accounts of.—*Nat. Jour.*

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

A NEW BANK.

Mr. Editor: It may be laid down as a correct maxim, that a true patriot and wise Legislator is morally bound to lend his aid, and use his influence, in the enactment of such laws as are most conducive to the welfare of the community in which he lives. The low, grivelling, sordid, selfish passions, are by him discarded; and the more ennobling virtues of philanthropy and benevolence animate his bosom. It never enters into his imagination to sacrifice the interests of the many for the benefit of the few. He views himself as an individual member of the great family of man, and acts up to the sphere in which he moves.

The fact is generally known, that at the last session of the general Assembly, a bill was introduced into that body, by Mr. Martin, of Rockingham, to establish a "Bank of the State of North Carolina;" this bill was lost by a very small majority; and at the approaching session, I have no doubt but a similar bill will again be brought upon the carpet; and it is to be hoped that it will succeed.

In Banking institutions, as in Merchandizing, a competition will always tend to the general good; therefore one or more additional Banks would prove highly beneficial to the citizens of North Carolina. Money would be more abundant, which would give activity to every kind of business: The work of internal improvement would progress much faster; the farmer would find a better home market for his surplus produce; Mechanism would receive encouragement; and finally, many deserving citizens would be relieved from embarrassment.

I am well aware that this measure will not meet the approbation of all; for self interest has too strong a hold on many persons, who will use the old plea, that "there are already too many Banks established in North-Carolina." I am willing to admit that it would be more profitable to Stockholders, if there was but one Bank in the state; but this is not the object in view; it should not be the aim of any set of men to legislate for the exclusive benefit of 40 or 50 individuals, and place in their hands the iron rod of oppression, without any remedy for the oppressed. The great care taken in penning the charter of the State Bank, fully and conclusively proves that a banking monopoly was at that time intended: It is therein stated, that no other Bank shall be established during the continuance of the State Bank! I have merely stated this fact to show the circumspection used at the time the charter was granted, as it will show the ground of opposition to the New Bank. It cannot for a moment, be believed that the clause of exclusion in the State Bank charter is obligatory on any future Legislature; the very idea involves too gross an absurdity. It is true the Medes and Persians had unalterable laws; but I have heard of no modern law giver setting up a claim to infallibility. 2. I have given these hasty undigested hints, for the purpose of drawing the attention of the people to this subject, as I think it one of no ordinary importance.

A VOTER.

It is notoriously known that many responsible dealers have often applied to the Banks for money, and have been refused upon the plea, that "there was no money on hand to loan." This alone is a demonstration of the deficiency of Bank capital in North Carolina.

The Chapters and Lodges in the western part of the State of New York, propose to establish a "Masonic Seminary of Labor and learning," for Mason's orphans. It is to consist of a farm of 500 acres, an Academic Hall sufficient for 100 students, and 6 Mechanic's Shops.

The actual manufacture of flannels in the United States, is now greater, in amount, than the whole importation of the article ever was; and the colors and quality are pronounced equal to the best European productions. We are glad that the consumption of this article has so much increased, and not at all displeased because we are supplied with it from our manufactories.

VIRGINIA.

We have several times heard it asked for whom is Virginia likely to vote at the next presidential election? It is, notwithstanding our close intimacy with a great portion of that state, a question which, being so far off, cannot be answered in a positive manner. But it may be very safely said that, could she have been allowed again to make a selection after the fourth of March, when her favourite Crawford was out of the way, there can be no doubt general Jackson would decidedly have been her choice—and it is equally clear that, even at the present period, the General would receive her vote by an overwhelming majority.

Alexandria Herald.

A law has passed the Senate of Colombia, by which no Colombian man, and no Colombian woman, who has not completed her 18th year, can contract marriage, without the express consent of the father and mother.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

We learn that a letter has just been received, by Mr. CUSTIS, of Arlington, from Mr. G. W. LAFAYETTE, dated Louisville, 12th May, and we learn from this source, that the good General "was carried ashore five minutes before the sinking of the boat; that he received not the slightest personal injury, neither did any of the party; that his carriage and some baggage were lost, and that he was proceeding in good spirits" on his interesting tour, in which God speed him for Providence has

"So safely ordered, that there is no soul—
"No, not so much perdition as an hair
"Betide to any creature in the vessel
"Which thou sawest sink."—*Shak. Tempest*

LAW IN NEW-YORK.

A meeting of the members of the Bar took place at New-York, on Wednesday last, to take into consideration the remedies for the delays of justice incident to the present Judiciary System. The report of a committee of ten, appointed at a former meeting, was received, which stated, that in the Court of Chancery seven-eighths, and in the Supreme Court, a still greater proportion of causes were left unheard at the close of every term; that the average duration of suits was from 3 to 5 years, and they might be still longer delayed. The Committee proposed the following remedies:

1st. That there should be instituted a *Superior Court of Common Pleas*, possessing concurrent jurisdiction with the Supreme Court, in all except criminal cases and writs of error, mandamus, prohibition and quo warranta—that such new Court should be subject to no appellate jurisdiction, other than that of the Court of Errors, and that its members should be appointed in the same manner, and hold their offices by the same tenure, as the Judges of the Supreme Court.

2d. That the number of circuits should be reduced, as soon as circumstances will permit, to four; that being the lowest number allowed by the constitution; and that as well the Judges, of the Supreme Court and Common Pleas, as the remaining Circuit Judges, should try issues of fact arising in both Courts, in all the counties of the State.

3d. That the Equity Jurisdiction of the Circuit Judges should be abolished, and that in its stead there should be appointed two Vice-Chancellors, subject (since it is so required by the Constitution) to the appellate jurisdiction of the Chancellor.

The report was adopted, and a Committee of Five was appointed to present a memorial to the Legislature, and to adopt such other measures as might be deemed necessary.

A guilty conscience.—It is stated in the Salem (N. Jersey) Messenger, that a man by the name of William Sayre, of that county, has confessed that he murdered his wife in the year 1810, in Callowhill street, Philadelphia, by strangling her in bed, while she lay sick, the neighbors supposing she died a natural death. Sayre has been going through the country, from place to place, working at his trade, ever since, without any suspicion being attached to him; but the goadings of a compunctious conscience destroyed his peace, and induced him to confess his crime, and deliver himself up to the proper authority: he is now in jail, awaiting his trial.

The Savannah Georgian states, that a single commercial house in that city will clear fifty-three thousand dollars by a single shipment of cotton from that port to Liverpool, during the present season.

The United States Ship of War WASP.

In an account of the loss of the Spring-Grove, a Whaling Ship, which was lost on the Coast of Africa on the 23d of November last, part of the crew of which were delivered from captivity among the Arabs, by that ornament of humanity, Mr. Willshire, the British Consul at Mogadore, the following paragraph occurs:

"A circumstance is stated by one of these rescued men, which is as follows: He says that the Arab chief in whose hands they fell, could speak a little English; and contrived to inform them, that some years ago an English ship was lost on the African Coast, that the crew reached the shore to the number of three hundred men, well armed; that his own tribe consisting of five hundred men attacked them and were repulsed; that he solicited the assistance of a neighboring tribe to renew the attack, with an additional force, of four or five hundred men; that the British drove them back a second time, and were making good their retreat to some settlement of security, when they were a third time surrounded by a body of thirteen hundred; and that the British fought till three-fourths of their number fell, and the remainder were cut to pieces, after laying down their arms, and after killing 250 Arabs. The name of the ship, and the [exact] time of the shipwreck, are both unknown."

The Baltimore Federal Gazette, says, that this account is probably a detail of the fate of the United States' sloop of war *Wasp*, and her unfortunate crew. The *Wasp* was last seen off Madeira, nearly in the latitude and longitude in which the Spring-Grove met with the storms which drove her to destruction.

[But a correspondent of the National Intelligencer says the same story was told 20 years ago, and the *Wasp* was lost not more than 12 or 13 years since.]

CITY OF NEW YORK.

We have seen a letter from New-York, which states that such was the unprecedented demand for houses, on the 1st instant, in that city, near 300 families assembled in the Park, having no home in which they could deposit their furniture, and shelter themselves. The letter further states that in the evening, the prison doors were thrown open for the reception of the houseless, and many availed themselves of the privilege of a night's abode there. Some of the most respectable inhabitants were glad to get possession of houses which were so unfinished as not even to have the sashes fitted or chimney pieces fixed.

Some weeks ago a black fellow from New York, hit upon an excellent plan for filling his own pocket, at the same time relieving the anxiety of those colored people in this city whose friends had emigrated to Hayti. Having ascertained the names of those who had emigrated, and those of the friends they had left behind, he had a number of letters written, and duly signed, folded, sealed and directed. The poor blacks seized on them with avidity, and cheerfully paid the sum of 37½ cents, which was demanded for postage. It was a gainful trade, for four letters could be distributed a day, and these produced one dollar and fifty cents, or fifty cents more than the fellow could have earned by carrying the hod, or by working on the wharves.

Philadelphia Gazette.

Dreadful Hail Storm.—A section of this county on the N.E. side of Little River, in extent about half a mile wide, and 8 or 10 miles in length, was visited by the most alarming hail and rain storm ever experienced in this county. Much injury has been done to the crops of wheat, (which was eared out in bloom,) corn and cotton—the stock much bruised, and the poultry killed; besides much other damage in broken windows, &c. One of our informants says, the hail where it drifted along the fences, was nearly halfleg deep, and that some of the stones were literally as large as a common size man's fist. Elizabeth City (N.C.) Star, 28th. inst.

At a late court of Over and Terminer, held at Buffalo, N. Y. three brothers, named Thayer, were convicted of the murder of John Love, and were all ordered for execution on the 17th June. Since the trial they have made a full confession of their guilt. The father of the Thayers was also arrested, and though no proof appeared that he had participated in the atrocious deed, he is still detained in prison as an accessory after the murder. Love and the Thayers had been long intimate.

Recent accounts from Fort Atkinson, Council Bluffs, state that an expedition was fitting out there to ascend the Missouri, consisting of 500 men, four companies of the first regiment and six of the sixth regiment United States Infantry, under the command of Gen. Atkinson, provided with six months' rations. It was to start about the 1st of May, and to proceed as far as the Falls, near 2000 miles above the Fort, where it was proposed to make treaties with the different tribes of Indians.

A public dinner was given to Commodore BARRON, at Philadelphia, on the 17th inst. on the occasion of his departure to take command of the Norfolk station.

Such has been the demand for Cotton-Seed in the neighborhood of Cheraw, S. C. for the purpose of planting an increased quantity, that it is selling at five dollars per bushel.

A man lately died at Salisbury, England, whose death was occasioned by a cancer on his tongue, caused by playing on a brass jewsharp.

The wife of the Ex-Emperor Iturbide, and family, of Mexico, are daily expected at the city of New York, where they purpose establishing their permanent residence.

An accidental discovery has lately been made of the properties of the cocoa-nut in Cumana, and communicated by a lady to the Royal Patriotic Society of Cuba. A marble mortar had been by accident left in a tub of cocoanut juice, which had been extracted from the fruit, and was found as soft as warm wax, and its shape changed. On being exposed to the air, it was restored to its original state, and regained its original hardness. An experiment was then made on a piece of marble that had been disfigured with point, &c. and which could not be cleaned. It was left in cocoanut juice for ten days, and taken out perfectly cleansed.

FROM THE NEW HAVEN REGISTER.

Mr. Barber: Please send me, until further orders, six papers weekly, so that I may be able to serve five of my rich neighbours at once, and have one paper for myself and family.

A Friend to the printer

On the 28th of April, a company of armed citizens set out from Mount Sterling, Kentucky, and proceeded to the camp of a nest of counterfeiters, about 30 miles from that place, in a mountainous part of the country. These wretches had a small paper mill to go by water, and had made about 6000 dollars, principally on the banks of Tennessee, South-Carolina, and New-Orleans. Two of the party were taken, and three made their escape; the two ringleaders Sturdevant and Allen, also made their escape, but it is expected they will be taken. The money is so well executed as to be considered genuine.

A work has recently been published in France, suggesting the formation of a company of swimming soldiers to every regiment, and describing sundry very important duties of which they would be capable.

Cumber Green, a colored woman, aged 107 years, in good health and of sound intellect, was baptized a few days since in the Catholic Church, York, Penn.

The Palladium of Friday last states "Leonardi da Vinci, the celebrated painter, had a violin made of silver"—to which might have been added, the late Doctor Flaug, of Boston, had a violin made of leather.

Remarkable Fact.—The Baltimore Morning Chronicle mentions that the wife of Mr. Davis, who resides near that city, has had, by two husbands, twenty-nine children in thirty years—her youngest is but 7 months old. Such breeders as Mrs. Davis are rare in any country. Ireland cannot produce her equal.

FROM THE MARYLAND REPUBLICAN.

The turnpike road from Hagerstown to Boonsborough, a distance of ten miles, connecting with the great national road to the West, has been done according to McAdams' system, and is pronounced decidedly the best road in the United States—it cost about \$68,000 for the whole distance, and it is said already it yields three or four per cent to the proprietors.

Major Andrews, of the War Department, arrived in town on Tuesday morning, on his way to Georgia. It is supposed, from the high standing of Maj. Andrews at Washington, and his connection with the War Department, that he has been deputed to visit the Indian territory, to ascertain the causes and extent of the late disturbances there. He was detained here during Tuesday, as the stages for Georgia leave here but twice a week, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Fayetteville Observer.

At a meeting of the Ohio Canal Board of Commissioners, it was resolved that the ceremony of breaking ground, be fixed for the 4th of July next, and that the President of the Board be instructed to invite by letter, His Excellency De Witt Clinton to be present and deliver an address on the occasion.

Arrived.

In David on county, on the 5th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Potts, Mr. Thomas Hall, of this county, to Miss Angelina Clemmons of Davidson.

In this county, on the 12th ult. by John Clement, Esq. Mr. Richard Williams, to Miss Nancy Smart.

Lately, at Halifax, England, Mr. D. Farrar, of Elland aged 93, who had been a disconsolate widower seven weeks, to Mrs. Machell, of Botley, a blooming widow of 25, after a tedious courtship of one hour and fifty-nine minutes!!!

Died.

In Guilford county, on the 4th instant, Mrs. Rachel Caldwell, consort of the Rev. David Caldwell, deceased, aged eighty-six years.

In Washington City, on Tuesday, the 31st ult. Elias Bondurant Caldwell, Esq. Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, and a practitioner of law. He was one of the earliest residents of the city of Washington; he was originally from New York.

By Saturday's Mail.

A treaty of peace, amity, navigation and commerce, between the United States of America, and the Republic of Colombia, is published in the Nat. Intel. of the 10th inst.: it occupies nearly the half of the Intelligence of the above date; but, as publishers of the Laws of the United States, we must publish it entire, as soon as we can make space.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. rose at Philadelphia, on the 8th inst. after a session of 13 days. This body consisted of about 150 members, from every section of the U. States. Among the many resolutions passed, was one approving of the objects of the African Colonization Society, and recommending to the churches throughout the Union to take up contributions on the 4th of July, or on the Sabbath immediately preceding, for the benefit of the society.

The General Assembly also resolved to establish another Theological Seminary, to be located in the West; they appointed a committee, of which Gen. Jackson is a member, to report on the most suitable site.

The Cape Fear Navigation Company held a meeting in Fayetteville on the 5th inst.; at which a dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock was declared; twice that amount might have been declared, but it was thought expedient to reserve a portion to meet contingent expenses. Jas. Mebane was elected President of the company, in place of Robert Strange, resigned.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

The citizens of Philadelphia, to testify their respect for the splendid talents and distinguished character of his Excellency De Witt Clinton, (on a visit to that city) gave him a dinner on Saturday, the 4th inst.; among the many toasts drank on the occasion, was the following volunteer:

By Judge Peters.—De Witt Clinton, the Father of the most distinguished Public Improvements—The gratitude of our nation should be his merited reward. (Three cheers, Standing.)

(To this compliment the Governor made an appropriate reply, and gave a sentiment in return.)

Something New.—The mails between Philadelphia and New York are hereafter to be transmitted twice a day—one at 5 o'clock in the morning, and another in the evening—except on Sundays, when it is to go but once a day, as heretofore. This is the first instance in the U. States, of the mails being transmitted on the same route oftener than once a day.

Destructive Storm.—The late storm seems to have been most awfully destructive in some sections of the Union. The village of Burlington, in Ohio, was literally swept from the ground, and totally destroyed; but what seems miraculous, is, that only three persons were killed. Almost every animal in the country was destroyed; on many farms of two and three hundred acres, not a standing tree was left—they were all prostrated with the ground. Particulars in our next.

The Philadelphia Freeman's Journal says, that during the storm on Saturday night, the 4th June, inst. the ground in that city was covered with snow! Might it not have been hail?

At the late commencement of our University, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the Hon. Nathaniel Macon, one of the Senators in Congress from this state.

Mr. Noah, Editor of the New-York National Advocate, himself a Jew, has purchased Grand Island, in the Niagara river, belonging to the state of New-York; where he intends inviting his brethren from Europe, and forming a colony of them on Grand Island. This step has no doubt been taken by Mr. Noah as a kind of set-off to the great efforts made by a society in New-York to christianize the Jews, by colonizing them in this country. An auxiliary society to the above, will be re-collected, formed in this place, some two years since; and subscriptions taken up and forwarded on to New-York.

The Markets.—Our Fayetteville and Charleston mails failed to arrive last week; we are consequently obliged to omit the prices current at those places.

An arrival at New Orleans from Alvarado, brings information that a body of Mexican troops, stationed at the Island of Sacrificios, mutinied on the 30th of April, and put all their officers to death. The Mexican General, in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz, lost no time in marching against the mutineers, who had hoisted the Spanish flag; they were compelled to surrender; 20 of the ringleaders were executed the first day, and other executions had followed.

Book Binding Business.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced the Book Binding Business in Salem, North Carolina; where may be had, on the shortest notice, all kinds of merchants' account Books, and Blank-Work of every description, and old books rebound.

DAVID CLEVELAND.

Salem, June 10th, 1825. 3m75

For Sale

MY House and Lot in the town of Statesville, on the north-east corner, next the Court-house, with bearing trees of different kinds, apple, pear, and plum; it is the best lot in town. Likewise, I offer for sale several other Lots, in different parts of the town, with two good orchards of apple, pear and peach trees. Likewise, one thousand acres of Land, in different parts of the county.

I will dispose of the same on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, as I am determined to move out of town.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

June 13, 1825. 3m65

Strayed or Stolen,

ON the 5th inst. from the subscriber in Salisbury, a chestnut colored Horse, tolerably large, 7 or 8 years old, blind of one eye, all of his feet white, and is branded on the left shoulder with an S, and something else not recollected. Any person who will return said horse to the subscriber in Salisbury, or give information where he can be found, shall be well recompensed for his trouble and expenses.

STEPHEN COWAN.

Salisbury, May 20, 1825. 3m63

State of North-Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April session, 1825. Henry Delanoth vs. Ann C. Smith, Willis Nall, Jane P. Nall, and Caroline E. Nall; original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing that the defendants are inhabitants of another state, Ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for three months, that unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, reply and plead to issue, judgment will be entered against them for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and the property levied on will be condemned and sold to his recovery.

Test: JOHN B. MARTIN, c. c. c.

Printer's fee, \$4. 3m69

All in one day.

TO be drawn in the city of Baltimore on the 27th next month, (July,) by the improved mode, secured by letters patent under the seal of the United States.

COHEN'S OFFICE, Baltimore, June 2, 1825.

The Improved Mode of drawing having been universally and so decidedly approved by the public, as evinced by the unprecedented sales in the late State Lottery, the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council have again adopted the same plan in the following scheme, which we have the pleasure now to present, viz: GRAND STATE LOTTERY OF

Maryland, No. 5.

Highest Prize 40,000 dollars.

Splendid Scheme.
1 prize of \$40,000 is \$40,000
1 prize of 10,000 is 10,000
1 prize of 5,000 is 5,000
10 prizes of 1,000 is 10,000
30 prizes of 100 is 3,000
50 prizes of 50 is 2,500
200 prizes of 20 is 4,000
250 prizes of 10 is 2,500
500 prizes of 6 is 3,000
20,000 prizes of 4 is 80,000

21,048 prizes \$160,000

40,000 Tickets. More Prizes than Blanks.
Every Prize payable in CASH, sixty days after the drawing—subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

MODE OF DRAWING.—The Numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put the prizes above the denomination of Four dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 40,000 prizes of \$4 will be awarded to the odd or even Numbers of the Lottery (as the case may be) dependant on the drawing of the capital prize of Forty Thousand Dollars—that is to say, if the 40,000 dollar prize should come out to an Odd number, then every Odd Number in the Scheme will be entitled to a \$4 prize. If the 40,000 dollar prize should come out to an Even number, then all the Even Numbers in the Scheme will be each entitled to a prize of Four dollars.

Odd Numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.

Even Numbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two tickets or two shares of tickets (one odd and one even number) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

A Ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme, IS NOT RESTRICTED from drawing an inferior one also; (many tickets therefore will necessarily obtain TWO PRIZES EACH.)

THE DRAWING will take place in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday, the 27th JULY, and will finish on the same day.

The Brilliance of this scheme is ALTOGETHER UNPRECEDENTED. Adventurers will remark the low rate of tickets—the very trifling risk incurred, (there not being one blank to a prize,) and that the capital prize of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, is of a magnitude hitherto unprecedented for so small a sum invested—above all, however, is the CERTAINTY OF OBTAINING AT LEAST ONE PRIZE by the purchase of two tickets or two shares—(one odd and one even number) and in the same ratio of certainty in the purchase of a greater number of tickets or shares.

Whole Tickets, \$5.00 | Quarters, \$1.25
Halves, 2.50 | Eighths, .62
To be had, in the greatest variety of Nos. [Odd and Even,] at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, 114 Market-street, BALTIMORE.

Where in the late State Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 dollars—40,000 dollars—two of 20,000 dollars—three of 10,000 dollars, besides no less than twelve capitals of \$5,000 dollars, &c. and where more capital prizes have been obtained than at any other Office in America.

Orders from any part of the United States or Territories, enclosing the cash or prizes in any of the Lotteries, (post paid) will meet our accustomed prompt attention.

Addressed to
J. I. COHEN, Jr.—Baltimore.
Baltimore, June 2d, 1825. 2m64

South Yarkin Bridge.

THE undersigned, commissioners appointed by the County Court to inspect, and reject or accept, the new Bridge across the South Yarkin, having yesterday visited the Bridge, feel gratified in announcing to the public that it will be completed by the 2nd day of July.

On that day, the Commissioners will again meet for the purpose of receiving the Bridge from Mr. Lemp, the contractor; when, it is hoped, that as many of the citizens of the county as can spare time from their accustomed avocations, will assemble there to see whether their money has been squandered in erecting another useless skeleton of a Bridge, or judiciously expended on a fabric that will adorn the county, facilitate the immense intercourse between the fertile section of country above, and that below the river, and long stand a monument of the public spirit that caused its erection, and of the faithfulness and skill of our fellow-citizen who built it.

Allen C. Harbin, John Beard, jun.
John McClelland, Robt. Macnamara,
David McGuire, John Scott,
John Linn, Dan'l. Heller,
June 9, 1825. 163 Commissioners.

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1825: Alexander F. Russell vs. Marvill Suggs; original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian three months, giving notice to said defendant to appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-house in Concord, on the 3d Monday in July next, to reply, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him, and execution awarded accordingly.

DAN'L. COLEMAN, c. c. c.

Printer's fee, \$4. 3m68

To whosoever it may concern.

ALL persons are forwarded trading for a note of hand executed by me to Baruch P. Johnston, for the sum of Seventy dollars, dated about the 20th of February last, attested by Peter Clemmons, and purporting to be payable one day after date, as I am determined not to pay said note, or any part thereof, it having been obtained from me fraudulently, and without value received.

GEORGE HADEN.

Davidson county, June 9th, 1825. 3m65

For Sale,

MY House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, opposite Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, in a friendly neighborhood, and good society: the house is two stories high, with four fire places in the lower story, and two in the upper; the house is large and convenient, with a kitchen, smoke-house, corn-house, and stable, with an excellent garden and black lot, all in good repair. I will dispose of the same on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, as I am determined to remove to the country next fall. Also, a small

Stock of GOODS

On hand, which I am determined to sell for cash, at reduced prices: the goods consist of some Dry Goods; also, some Glass, China, Delf-ware, and Gun Powder—and Wine by the gallon; and a number of other articles, not necessary to be enumerated.

GEORGE MILLER.

Salisbury, April 26, 1825. 3m65

N. B. I also request all persons who have any demands against me, to call and receive their pay; and those who owe me, by book account or otherwise, will do me a favor by calling and settling their accounts.

Coach Making Business.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the public at large, that they have commenced the above business in the town of Salisbury, on Main street, next house north-east of the Jail; where they will be prepared to execute any job in their line of business, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. They have on hand, and will keep, Panel and Sicks

Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.

of as neat quality as any ever made in the place. Any kind of Carriages can be had by applying to the subscribers: and they hope by strict attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage.

Repairs of any kind will be done in a neat and handsome style. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and faithfully executed, by the public's humble servants.

WEST & BROWN.

Salisbury, June 9th, 1825. 62

Ten Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for the return to my plantation, 15 miles from Salisbury, on the road to Beattie's Ford, of two stray Horses: the one a white mare, upwards of fifteen hands high, long mane and tail, heavy with foal, about eleven years old, a lofty carriage when rode; the other a black gelding, with a glass eye, about fifteen hands high, six years old, drooped rump. Both horses will work, and are both marked with the geer. The above reward will be given, without any being accountable for other expenses.

JAMES MARTIN.

June 11, 1825. 3m64

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber on the 4th of December last, an apprentice boy bound to me by his father to learn the Taylor's trade, about 19 or 20 years of age, by the name of Franklin Alexander; he is of a small stature, fond of playing bussel-cap, drinking drams and idleness; making petty trades rather than attend to his business; this is to notify Aza Alexander, the father of said apprentice, of his elopement, and the public also, and offer a reward of two dollars, and all reasonable expense, if lodged in the jail of Concord, so that I may get him again; at the same time I forewarn all persons from harboring him, giving him meat or drink, or employing him either at his trade or any other business, under the severest penalties and punishment of the law.

GEORGE KLUFTS.

Concord, June 2, 1825. 2m63

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, on the 24th ult. two apprentice boys, by the names of Nathan Wade, and Charles Earnhardt; the former was between 18 and 19 years of age; and the latter about 20 years; they were both learning the hating business, and may probably attempt to get work. All persons are forbidden to trust either of them on any account, as I will not pay any debts of their contracting. About \$40 worth of gold was missing from the subscriber's house after the above had left; and should they attempt to trade it, the persons to whom they give it, will please give information.

JOHN AREA.

June 6, 1825. 3m64

State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May session, A. D. 1825: Nathan Coffin vs. Joseph Sater; judicial attachment, levied on land, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not within the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months, successively, in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant to appear at the court-house in Rockford, on the second Monday in August next, and plead or demur to said attachment, otherwise judgment will be rendered against him for said plaintiff's demand. Witness Joseph Williams, clerk of said court, at office, the second Monday of May, A. D. 1825.

JO. WILLIAMS, c. c.

3m71

State of North-Carolina,

IRWELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1825. Westley Reynolds and Co. vs. Robt. Westmoreland; original attachment, levied on land, and Nathaniel Hobbs summoned as garnishee in this case. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Westmoreland, the defendant, has absconded, and is not in this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next court to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the 3d Monday in August next, and plead or demur, or the plaintiff will have judgment entered according to his demand.

ROBT. SIMONTON, CLK.

3m72

The Muse.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.
THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.
BY W. B. TAPPAN.

I saw the outcast—An abandoned boy,
Whom wretchedness, debased, might call its
own.
His look was wan, and his sad sunken eye,
Mute pleading—told a bosom-harrowing tale;
For he was one, unknown to fostering care,
Which should have shielded and protected him
In childhood's dangerous hour. No father's
prayer.
In midnight orison, had ris'n ever,
Before the viewless throne, to fall again
In blessings on the lad. No mother's tear
Had dropt in secret for the wanderer. He,
Dejected, stood before me, and methought
Resembled much a flower, a ruined flower,
But lovely once, and might have bourgeoned
gaily.
Had not adversity's dread simoom pass'd,
And blighted all its sweets. The buds of hope
Bloom'd on—but not for him. The morning
sun
Shone gladly out—but all to him was dark.
His soul was in eclipse—the energies
Of mind lay dormant, withering in their prime.
I look'd—but he had pass'd me;—He stole on
Despondingly, irresolute his pace,
As on forbidden ground. The world seem'd
not
For him—haply its frigid boon were much,
To yield the sufferer misery's sheltering grave.

I saw the outcast;—but to fancy's view
Methought a vision fair and bright, appeared,
So chang'd, I mus'd—but the intelligence
Darting in lustre from his mild full eye
Assur'd my throbbing heart 'twas he indeed,
Gone was the sorrow hue, the sombre cast
Of wretchedness, and in its stead, the glow
Of cheerfulness shone out. His parting lip
Disclod'd the smile, content-delights to wear.
When peace within sits revelling. His step
erect,
Told of a heart at peace. He walk'd in the
beauty
Of reckless boyhood. Wondering, then, I ask'd
The cause. He pointed meekly to a dome
Whose hallow'd portals tell the passenger
That the Eternal deigns to call it His—
Known of all nations as the house of prayer.
Here, said the youth, while glistening drops
bedew'd
His beauteous cheek—here Pity led my way;
And he that knew no father soon found One
Able and sure to save. And he, whose tears
No Mother's hand had kindly wip'd away,
Found One who said, "Come! thou forsaken,
come
Into my bosom—Rest, poor wanderer, here!"
He ceased—My full heart as I went my way,
Call'd down God's benison on the Sunday
School.

PARODY.

Oh! say not woman's love is light,
Or that the smile,
Which plays upon her lips so bright,
Is falsehood's wile.
No! woman's love will ne'er decay,
Though all that pleased be pass'd away!
Then say not that her smile, though gay,
Will e'er beguile.
Oh! think not woman's heart is cold,
Nor weeps her eye—
Or that the bosom you behold
Ne'er breathes a sigh:
No! woman's heart is warm and true,
Though meek and mild as morning dew:
Then, think not that her love for you
Too soon will die!

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From a collection, written 3,000 years ago.]

1. There is that scatters and yet increases; and there is that withholds more than it is meet, but it intends to poverty.
2. In all labour there is profit; but the talk of the lips tends only to penury.
3. A sound heart is the life of the flesh; but envy, the rottenness of the bones.
4. He that is slothful in his work, is brother to him that is a great waster.
5. Counsel in the heart of man is like deep water; but a man of understanding will draw it out.
6. Where no wood is, the fire goes out; so, where there is no tale-bearer, the strife ceases.
7. Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men.

PARLIAMENT.

This name was first applied to the general assemblies of the States under Louis VII. in France, about the middle of the twelfth century. It was introduced into England in the reign of Henry III. Of its derivation many suppositions have been made. Some refer it to the French *parlement*, a talking conversation. Others, (and Lord Coke adopts it,) to *parler le ment* because each member speaks his mind for the common good. Another would have it from the Celtic *parly* and *ment*, translating *parly* by *parler*, and *ment* by *quantity, abundance*, making *Parliament* to signify what our Indians call a *Great Talk*. Another compounds it from *parium lamentum*, because the *Peers* of the realm lamented to each other, at these assemblies, of the enormities of the country.

HORSE BREAKING.

The most extraordinary proficient in this line, which we ever heard of, was James Sullivan, an Irishman, who died without communicating his knowledge to his son. When sent for to break a vicious horse, for which

he was paid more or less according to the distance—for the trouble appeared no more with the most vicious than the most tractable; he invariably directed the stable-door to be shut upon him and his pupil, not to be opened until he gave the signal. After a *tete-a-tete* of half an hour, during when no noise was heard, the signal was given, and Sullivan and his *Veterinary friend*, appearing lying down and playing like a child and a puppy dog. From that time, the Horse patiently submitted to any discipline. No cause could be assigned for his success, which never failed in the most complete degree; but it was observed by those who witnessed it, that whenever Sullivan spoke or looked, the animal trembled, and was apparently terrified. How this ascendancy over the animal, which no other person has been known to possess in such a degree, was obtained, has never been ascertained, but it never failed, in producing the certain and most permanent effect.

His Holiness, the Pope, declines the honour of crowning Charles the 10th, unless his majesty shall restore the ancient city of Avignon to the church—*nous verron*. Henry the fourth of France, rather a man of more consequence, had himself crowned at Chartres, in despite of the Pope.

Good writing is unquestionably much of a trade—and depends more upon long practice, if we suppose the possession of common talents, than upon any peculiar gifts of nature. It was always the lament of the celebrated Patrick Henry, that his early, and even his mature years, were passed in almost total disuse of his splendid mental powers; so that, though capable, when warmed in debate, or ready to burst with the ardor and elevation of his genius, when exercised for his country, of speaking with matchless effect, yet he could scarcely indite a letter or draw up a public document with decency.

ANOTHER NEW DISCOVERY.

"Dr. Bernhard, of Larris, in Germany, has made a very interesting discovery, for which he has received a patent. It consists in obtaining from animal substances, of which hitherto no use has been made, a product perfectly similar to leather. A manufactory has been established at Cumbold, near Vienna, where this new species of industry is practised with the greatest activity. This discovery of Dr. Bernhard is the more important, as the composition is capable, when in a fluid state, of being formed into boots and shoes."

The whole economy of nature, is a standing miracle. There is the exertion of a mighty power, sending the nourishing juices along every channel to the minutest leaf and the smallest bud; protecting the unnumbered varieties of organic and animal life, rolling on the rivers to their course, and raising the tides of the great ocean, sustaining and directing the order of the universe. His heart must be cold, that is not moved with admiration at the wisdom, and with gratitude for the benevolence of the Creator.

The Album of the famous fortune-teller, Mademoiselle le Normand, is announced for publication in Paris. The prospectus calls it a precious collection of secret memoirs, literary miscellanies, and letters of celebrated persons, &c. It is to consist of five large quarto volumes, or above eighty volumes in octavo! and to appear in parts.

Great Feat.—An engagement has been made by a young man, about the age of 18, for a stake of 2000 dollars, to swim (clothed) from Powles' Hook to Castle Garden, without resting, and before which place he will exhibit several interesting feats, on Tuesday, 24th inst. at 10 o'clock. *Ladies and Gentlemen* can possess themselves of a fair prospect at Castle Garden, where the feat is to terminate. A. Y. paper.

THE SILK WORM.

A gentleman of this town not long since received some of the eggs of the Silk Worm. They hatched well, and some of them are now industriously at work in preparing those raw materials, from which the most beautiful of all ornaments are formed. The mulberry leaf is their favorite, nay, their only food, and as the mulberry is a very common growth of this county, we anticipate the time when these few eggs will produce a brood of golden young ones, not surpassed by that of the few Cotton seed, introduced at first into Carolina as a matter of curiosity and philosophical speculation. *Warrenton Reporter.*

Book Store.

ALLEMONG & LOCKE,

HAVE just received an extensive assortment of Books from Philadelphia, among which are the following works:

LAW.
Laws of the U. States, 5 vol.; study of the law; Jacob's law dictionary; Booth on actions; Tidd's practice; Bradley on distresses; Swift's evidence; Roberts on fraud; Jacob's law; Hardress' reports; Powell on mortgages; Vesey's reports, 5 vol.; Kidd on bills; lawyer's guide; Toller on executions; Schoole & Lafray's reports; Stephens on pleading; Field's Blackstone; Adams on ejectment; do. law of lien; do. of carriers; Bingham on infancy; Montague on lien; Espenasse on evidence; Beccaria on crimes; Tomlin's index; Paley on agency; Powell on contracts; Hickmore on lunacy; Ingersoll's digest; Montague on partnership; Newland on contracts; Kyd on awards; Taunton's reports; landlord and tenant; Burlansangue's law; Long on sales; law of lien and carrier; Starkie's reports; pleas in equity; Archbold's practice; do. in pleading; do. in criminal pleading; Starkie's pleading; Maddock's chancery; Philip's evidence; Hoffman's practice; Blackstone; Chitty's criminal law; Moore's index; Shepherd's touchstone; Salkeld's reports; Cooper's Justinian; Roper on legacies; Stephens on pleading.

MEDICINE.
Thomas's domestic medicine; Armstrong on fever; Hunter on the blood; Murray's materia medica; Baillie's morbid anatomy; Bell on ulcers; Bateman's synopsis; Bancroft on fever; Averill's surgery; Fordice on fever; Thomas's practice; Lenac on the chest; Cooper's surgery; Richard's physiology; Hooper's dictionary; pharmacopia of the U. States; Phillip's inquiry; Swedenborg on syphilis; Hamilton on poisons; Bell's anatomy; Blackall on dropsies; Paris pharmacopia; Hall on disorders; American dispensatory; Saunders on the eye; do. on the ear; Bell on wounds; Essay on yellow fever; Hawsipon rectum; Duncan on consumption; Parmela on teeth; Bell's dissections; Accum on vegetable poisons.

RELIGIOUS.
Buck's theological dictionary; Cooper's sermons; Bradley's do.; Harmony of the evangelists; Brown's bible dictionary; Edward's on affection; Forlyce's sermons; Belfrey's addresses; Proudfoot's works; Saint's rest; rise and progress; pilgrim's progress; conversations on the bible; christian morals; White's remains; Erskin's sermons; marrow of the church; christian world; Boston's fourfold state; Brown's catechism; Paley's theology; Doddridge on regeneration; Jenk's devotion; Baxter's call; Buck's works; Chalmers's sermons; Brown's divinity; Blair's sermons; Josephus' works; Bibles; testaments; Watt's hymns; prayer books, and various other works.

VARIETY.
Butler's Hudibras; Ely's synopsis; Carpenter's guide; Kennet's antiquities; arts of war; classical dictionary; Gibson's surveying; Milton's works; marriage ceremonies; Plutarch's lives; Cook's oracles; Darwin's zoonomia; Chalmers's works; political economy; Uras' dictionary; Ossian's poems; Scott's infantry; Reids, works; Sterne's works; Hume's essays; Hallam's middle age; Hume's England; recollections of the Peninsula; Gillie's Greece; Say's political economy; Rollin's ancient history; Lacon; Ovid's metamorphoses; Smith's wealth of nations; Thompson's seasons; Hall's communion; Federalist; Junius' letters; Negotiations between Spain and the United States; Clarke on slavery; life of Cowper; Cowper's works; Pindar's works; views of Louisiana; Italy by lady Morgan; France by do.; United States and Great Britain; military dictionary; Europe after the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle. With a general assortment of school books, Greek, Latin and English; a large variety of other books; the late novels, &c. all of which they offer at the Philadelphia retail prices. A discount will be made to library companies, &c.

Allemon & Locke

Have also on hand, a general assortment of all kinds of Goods, selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable them to sell very low. Their customers and the public in general are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves. *Salisbury, N. C. Jan. 18, 1825.* 46

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

PROPOSALS will be received at the General Post Office, until the 1st day of August next, for transporting, in two horse stages, once a week, the mail which now passes on horseback, between Salem, N. C. and Knoxville, Tenn. to go by Huntsville, Wilkesborough, Ashe court-house, N. C. and Jonesborough, Greenville, and Dandridge, Tenn. 6:66

Persons desirous to contract, will make separate proposals for limiting the service to Blountsville, and to Rogersville, in case the Postmaster General should determine to make either of those places the terminating point of the route. 6:67

Notice.

THE mercantile concern heretofore carried on in Morganton, under the firm of Erwin, Sudderth & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate settlement to A. H. Erwin or John Sudderth, in Morganton, or their accounts and notes may be found in the hands of an officer for collection. 6:67

A. H. ERWIN,
JNO. SUDDERTH,
J. ERWIN.

June 4, 1825.

Examination.

ANDREWS & JONES, Principals of the North Carolina Female Academy, at Oxford, inform the public that the semi-annual Examination of their pupils will commence on Wednesday the 29th of June, and continue for three days. The exercises of the institution will be resumed the week following, there being a summer vacation. Board and tuition sixty dollars per session. Those who wish for further particulars are requested to apply by letter, post paid. *Oxford, May, 1825.* 3:63

Revell & Templeton,

TAILORS, SALISBURY.

RESPECTFULLY acquaint their friends of Salisbury and the public generally, that they have commenced the Tailoring Business in a new Shop, built for the purpose, situated in Main street, next door south-west of Mr. E. Cress' store, likewise opposite to Mr. Thomas Allison's store, and quite convenient to every store in Town; where they are better prepared than ever to accommodate any gentlemen with Tailoring, and in the most fashionable and neatest style. Any person wishing to vary from the prevailing fashions of the different seasons, can have their fancies suited by giving necessary directions.

Revell & Templeton have put themselves to considerable trouble and expense for the purpose of having a complete and lasting establishment in this place, for which it appears its citizens have been long in want of. There will be no necessity, for the future, of any gentlemen putting themselves to the trouble and inconvenience of going or sending off to other parts of the country for their clothing, when they can be equally as well accommodated at home, where they get their own support. The public will please to recollect, that all the ingenuity and taste necessary to our business, is not particularly confined to one set of cities or towns—that Salisbury has a share; and we flatter ourselves we will establish the fact by the work which shall be turned out of our shop for the future.

We have become subscribers, annually, for ten years, to a couple of gentlemen in Philadelphia, who make it a business to send the fashions to any part of the United States: the plan which they have adopted for that purpose, is so complete, that any person understanding it thoroughly, and possessing sufficient ingenuity and practice of cutting, and the great art of putting different garments together, (which we holdly assert we do) can give to their customers the different fashions with as much accuracy and taste as they can be got in Philadelphia or any other town in the United States.

We have just received the latest fashions, which are quite different to those of the last season; likewise, one of us has just returned from off a tour to a number of large northern towns, and made it a business to go into a number of Tailors' shops in each town, for the purpose of gaining all the information possible, appertaining to our business. We hope, by paying that attention which our business requires, to receive an equal share of public patronage.

We here return our sincere thanks to those who have encouraged us in our line of business since our commencement in this place.

We would be very glad to take one or two boys to the business, who can come well recommended, and not over fifteen years old.

June 3, 1825. 61

Stolen

FROM the subscriber's stable, in this county, in the Forks of the Yadkin, near the Surry line, 44 miles from Huntsville, on the main road leading from Huntsville to Mocksville, on the 1th of May last, at night, a light bay horse, better than 15 hands high, 4 years old, tolerably well made, only a little crooked behind, but his foreparts well formed; racks well, and will trot some, but very rough, and has a very grand carriage; a small star in his face, with a black mane and tail—main thin, tail thick; a dark, or rather black, streak down his back; legs black to his knees, and has a remarkably large shank. The horse was stolen by a man whose name is *Herndon James*, as he said: he had been about Wilkesboro' awhile back, and came down to a camp meeting at Ward's camp-ground, and saw the horse there; and after he went back to Wilkesboro', he said he was coming down to get a horse he had bargained for when down: he came down, stole the horse, went back, and said he had got his horse, gave \$80 for him, to John Brunt: he got the horse shod in Wilkesboro' on the 19th of May. Said James is about 6 feet high, weighs, as he said 168 pounds; was 29 years old, well made, steps quick and pert, light complexioned; has a thick beard, very hairy, the hairs being nearly an inch long on the back of his hands, his hair of a sandy color—wears his little finger nails half an inch long, but the rest of his nails short; his eyes are blue, has a down look, and when standing keeps his mouth half open, and says his occupation is teaching school, and that he came from Shelbyville, Bedford county, West Tennessee. A reward of thirty dollars will be given to any person who will take up the thief and secure them, so that I can get them—or I will pay in proportion if only one can be got, and all charges.

JOHN BRUNT.

Rowan co., N. C. May 31, 1825. 4:64

Stop the Thief!

WAS stolen from the stable of Mrs. Bedgegood, in Marlborough district, South Carolina, six miles above the old Court-house, a dark chestnut sorrel Horse, about 15 hands high, well proportioned, a small white streak in his face, his two fore feet somewhat split, remarkably fast when he left home, and very round bodied, large mane and tail, but his tail not very long: the horse had received a blow, a few days before he was stolen, with a switch, in his right eye, so that his eye is a little weak; he performs well in harness, racks some, although rather clumsily, and speedier his hind legs very wide. A very liberal reward, and all expenses, will be given to any person who will detect the thief, and secure the horse, and give information to Mrs. Catharine Bedgegood, in Marlborough district, South Carolina, six miles from the old Court House. 3:64

For Catharine Bedgegood, JAMES M. SANDERS.

June 6, 1825.

Strayed from the Subscriber,

ON the 26th May, a slim bay Mare, about seven years old, has a spot in one of her eyes, shod all round. I expect she will aim for Wythe county, Virginia. Any person taking up said mare, and sending her to me in Anson county, shall receive a suitable reward, and expenses paid. 3:64

J. H. PEARSON.

June 1, 1825.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, April term, 1825. Alexander Nesbitt and Abraham R. Jones vs. Joseph Pearson, Charles R. Pearson, Richmond M. Pearson, Giles W. Pearson, John S. Pearson, Isaac Croom and Sarah his wife, William G. Beatie and Eliza his wife, Elizabeth Pearson, widow of Richmond Pearson, jun. dec'd, and her children Laura A. and Sarah E. Pearson—Charles R. Pearson appointed guardian pendente lite of the infant defendants, Richmond, Giles, John, Laura and Sarah Pearson. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Joseph Pearson one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian that the said Joseph Pearson be and appear at the next court of Law and Equity to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso as to him. SAM'L SILLIMAN, c. m. l. *May 21, 1825.* 6:64

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, April Term, 1825. Alexander Nesbitt, Adm. of J. A. Pearson, dec'd. against the executors and heirs at law of Richmond Pearson—Charles R. Pearson appointed guardian of the infant defendants. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Joseph Pearson, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks. That unless the said Joseph Pearson appear at the next court of Law and Equity, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur to the complainant's bill of complaint, it will be taken pro confesso as to him. SAM'L SILLIMAN, c. m. l. *May 21st, 1825.* 6:64

State of North Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April session, 1825. Thomas Caple vs. Jesse Martin: original attachment, levied on one saddle and some feathers. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Jesse Martin is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for two months, that the defendant appear at our county court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the county of Rutherford, at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 2nd Monday of July next, there and then reply, plead or demur, or judgment final will be entered up against, and the property so levied on condemned accordingly. Witness, Isaac Craton, clerk of our said court, at office, the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1825. ISAAC CRATON, CLK. *Printers fee \$3.* 8:68

State of North Carolina,

RUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COUNTY Court, April term, 1825. Charles McDowell vs. David Greenlee: original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, David Greenlee, is an inhabitant of another government: Therefore, ordered, that publication be made in the "Western Carolinian," successively for three weeks, notifying the defendant to appear at the term of said court to be held for Runcombe county, at the court-house in Asheville, on the third Monday in June next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the plea of the plaintiff, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him accordingly. 3:63 Test: JOHN MILLER, CLK.

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1825: sol. fa. Waugh and Finley, to the use of John Finley vs. the heirs of Alexander Brown, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, James Brown, William Brown, John Brown and Thomas Brown, heirs of A. Brown, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this state; it is ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the above defendants appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for Wilkes county, in the town of Wilkesboro', on the first Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against them. 6:69 Test: ROBERT MARTIN, CLK.

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, April term, 1825. John Evans and others vs. Charles Dalton and wife, Robert Winston and others. It having been suggested to the court, that Charles Dalton one of the defendants in this case had died, and the court being notified that Sally his widow, and the following of his children and heirs at law, to wit: William Ward and Patsy his wife, William H. Ladd and Nancy his wife, Rebecca Dalton, Minerva Dalton, Sally Dalton, and William D. Dalton, do not reside within the limits of the state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks, successively, in the Western Carolinian printed at Salisbury, requesting the above named widow and heirs at law of said Charles Dalton, to appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for Stokes county atorsaid, at the court-house in Germantown, on the 31 Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and make themselves parties to the suit, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and the cause set down for hearing ex parte as to them. Copy from minutes. 6:64 Test: JOHN C. BLUM, c. m. l.

State of North-Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April session, 1825. Henry Delamoth vs. Ann C. Smith, Willis Nall, Jane P. Nall, and Caroline E. Nall; original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing that the defendants are inhabitants of another state, Ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for three months, that unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, reply and plead to issue, judgment will be entered against them for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and the property levied on will be condemned and sold to his recovery. 6:64 Test: JOHN B. MARTIN, c. c. l. *Printers fee, \$3.* 6:64